

## Indonesia-ASEAN Partnership to Counter-Terrorism in Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime whose impact is very detrimental to all humans who are victims of this crime. Indonesia, as a member country of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), is one of the countries that have received several terrorist attacks, such as the Bali Bombing I in 2002, the JW Marriot Bombing in 2003, the Bali II Bombing in 2005, the JW Marriot and Ritz Carlton Bombings in 2005 and 2009, and lately the terrorist attack that happened in Surabaya in 2018. This article aims to examine and analyze the cooperation between ASEAN and Indonesia and the mutual benefits and challenges of Indonesia-ASEAN cooperation from time to time. Furthermore, the study also examines the challenges and opportunities ahead from both sides and explores new strategies to overcome the challenges ahead and find ways to adapt to the terrorist modus operandi, which is constantly evolving from time to time to maintain stability in ASEAN. This study used the theory of international organizations and international regimes alongside bibliometric analysis methods with VOSviewer software as the theory and tool to analyze the topic.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime that has a tremendous impact on the security and peace of humanity. At the beginning of the 21st century, a historic act of terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001, when 19 terrorists hijacked four commercial aeroplanes in the United States (US). Each of the hijacked planes crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, the Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia, and a fourth plane crashed in Pennsylvania. The event known as 9/11 caused the collapse of the WTC Twin Towers, and approximately 3000 people died (Taylor, 2011). Through Arab TV broadcasts, the Al Qaeda group led by Osama Bin Laden claimed responsibility for the attack on the US (Gunaratna, 2002). One year after 9/11, another deadly terror attack occurred in Indonesia. On October 12, 2002, terrorists carried out bombings at the Sari Club and Paddy's Cafe in Kuta, Bali, leaving 202 people dead and 209 injured. The TNT and RDX bombs were detonated by Mukhlas, Amrozi, Ali Imron, and Imam Samudra, who were members of the organization Jamaah Islamiyah (JI) (Gunawan, 2017). JI, which has operational areas stretching from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Southern Philippines, Thailand, and Myanmar, is affiliated with the terrorist organization Al Qaeda (International Crisis Group, 2002).

The issue of terrorism became a more serious concern for Southeast Asian countries after the 2002 Bali Bombings proved that Indonesia had become a target for transnational Islamic terrorist groups. The threat of terrorism in Indonesia and Southeast Asia does not only come from JI but also ISIS. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) group, which Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi declared on June 19, 2014, has attracted the attention of Muslims. Since its inception, ISIS has built a reputation as an adaptive organization by using online platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, or Telegram (Pearson, 2018). Social media activists supporting ISIS spread propaganda in various formats such as videos, photos or documents, to spread terror and recruit sympathizers (Awan, 2017).

The recent trends in Southeast Asia favour ISIS to spread its propaganda to recruit sympathizers. In 2020, 40 million people in six countries across the Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand region went online for the first time. This number encourages the total number of internet users in Southeast Asian countries to be 400 million, or almost 70% (Choudhury, 2020). Based on research from Johnston et al. (2020) conducted in 2018, as many as 670,000 searches for extremist content on the internet in four countries, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Bangladesh, 80 per cent were dominated by Indonesia. In addition, the alleged establishment of an ISIS province in Mindanao, Southern Philippines, could signal the possibility of more ISIS-related attacks regionally. Moreover, Southeast Asia is a strategic area as a busy global sea lane and home to a quarter of the world's Muslim population (Ramakrishna, 2017).

The increasing threat of terrorism is a shared transnational challenge. Therefore, countries in the region must cooperate more closely, sharing information and lessons to keep their citizens safe ([aseanaustralia.pmc.gov.au](http://aseanaustralia.pmc.gov.au),

2018). However, while the counter-terrorism efforts of Indonesia and other regional powers have stepped up, the ASEAN's institutional weaknesses and ineffectiveness will lead to terrorist organizations targeting Southeast Asia. Therefore, an essential aspect of the ASEAN's response to the terrorist threat is their more significant emphasis on strengthening counter-terrorism coordination, particularly intelligence sharing. However, the pathway to counter-terrorism cooperation in ASEAN is tortuous as member countries are still questioning the agreement to be reached, given the mutual suspicion and different perspectives, shortcomings and national capabilities of regional countries.

According to Hitoshi Nasu and See Seng Tan (2016), ASEAN tends to be slower to adopt regional agreements on counter-terrorism than other regions such as Africa, America, Europe, South Asia, and the Arab League. The ASEAN counter-terrorism legal instruments are primarily 'soft law' to provide an overarching framework within which the respective counter-terrorism policies of ASEAN member states. For example, the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) was signed in 2007 but only reached full ratification in 2013. In the ASEAN region that adheres to the principle of non-interference governing relations between nations, the soft approach to regional cooperation on counter-terrorism is not surprising. Andrew Chau (2008) observes that some ASEAN leaders have demonstrated their rhetorical commitment to fighting terrorism through various declarations, meetings and consensus-building, but have produced little concrete action.

This paper seeks to explain the cooperation between ASEAN as a regional organization and Indonesia in counter-terrorism policies in the Southeast Asian region. This paper is divided into four parts. The first section discusses the literature review on ASEAN counter-terrorism cooperation initiatives. The second part discusses the research method, the third part discusses the research results and closes with the last part, the conclusion.

In the international world, security is one of the crucial issues to be discussed because it can influence a country's decision-making. Security issues cannot be separated from issues that make countries cooperate, including Terrorism and its prevention. Terrorism is a transnational crime; Terrorism is an extraordinary crime because the consequences of these crimes have an extraordinary impact and threaten the security and peace of humanity. Terrorism crimes in the world and Southeast Asia have resulted in each member country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) having a different perception of a threat. Some of these perceptions are related to the 9/11 tragedy with the destruction of the World Trade Center (WTC) tower in the United States, and some are not. A historic tragedy marks the beginning of the 21st Century.

On September 11, 2001, as many as 19 terrorists hijacked four commercial aircraft in the United States (US), each of which crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, the United States defense building, the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and a fourth aircraft. Fell in Pennsylvania. The incident, known as 9/11, caused the World Trade Center

Twin Towers to collapse, and 3000 people died (Taylor, 2011). Through Arab TV broadcasts, the Al Qaeda group led by Osama Bin Laden claimed responsibility for the attack on the US (Gunaratna, 2002).

One year after the events of 9/11, another deadly terror attack has occurred in Indonesia. On October 12, 2002, a group of terrorists carried out bombings at the Sari Club and Paddy's Cafe on Jalan Legian, Kuta, Bali. The incident resulted in as many as 202 people were killed and 209 people were injured. The TNT bomb weighing 1 kg and RDX weighing between 50-150 kg were detonated by Ali Ghufron, alias Mukhlas, Amrozi, Ali Imron, and Imam Samudra (Gunawan, 2017). After all of the perpetrators were arrested, the name of the organization Jamaah Islamiyah (JI) emerged, which was said to be the mastermind behind the Bali bombings. JI, which has operational areas stretching from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Southern Philippines, Thailand, and Myanmar, is an affiliate of the terrorist organization Al Qaeda (International Crisis Group, 2002). The alleged involvement of Al Qaeda in the Bali bombings was uncovered based on the finding that the name Hambali, JI's Military Operations Commander, was also close to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a member of Al Qaeda and also the mastermind behind the September 11 bombings (Hoffman, 2006).

However, if traced back, before 9/11 and the Bali Bombings, several acts of terror carried out by JI had already occurred in Indonesia. On August 1, 2000, a bomb exploded in front of the house of the Philippine Ambassador, Central Jakarta, which left two people dead and 21 people, including the Philippine Ambassador Leonides T. Caday, injured (Bilqis, 2019). On September 13, 2000, a bomb exploded at the Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSX) building which left ten people dead, 34 people injured, and 104 cars heavily damaged (Fitriatus, 2020). Then, on December 24, 2000, a series of bombing attempts against 38 churches spread across Jakarta, Pekanbaru, Medan, Bandung, Batam, Mojokerto, Mataram, and Sukabumi, well as several other cities. The simultaneous bombings were commanded by Hambali and left 19 dead and 120 injured (International Crisis Group, 2002). A few months before 9/11, a bomb exploded at the entrance of Plaza Atrium Senen, Central Jakarta, injuring six people (Nugroho, 2020).

This has also penetrated an act of terror carried out by Lone Wolf or a single fighter who did carry out acts of Terrorism personally without involving any good organization without exception. This expansion is faced with the world's entry into the digital world, making information related to radicalism and terror activities freely disseminated. The incident that occurred in Indonesia on March 31, 2021, there was a terror incident. One woman with the initials ZA and only 25 years old carried out an attack alone at the Indonesian National Police Headquarters by shooting at officers six times. Still, she could not kill any police officers in the place and found that the perpetrator ZA had been exposed to Ideology. ISIS, where this attack shows that individual actors can also carry out the threat of Terrorism in ASEAN. The perpetrator has even been found that he got the weapons for this attack from the Internet, which shows the importance of prevention and restrictions among ASEAN member

countries in preventing information that can circulate on the Internet (Tribunnews, 2021).

Of the many incidents of terrorism crimes, ASEAN as a regional organization has the goal of maintaining security stability in the regional region through the prevention and resolution of terrorism cases with regional legal instruments and efforts to establish cooperation between countries, with this ASEAN declared the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) on in 2007 which is one of the ASEAN community that is more focused on creating a regional peace mechanism. ASEAN, through the APSC, cooperates in the military field with the United States in increasing military defense capacity in the Southeast Asian region to fight terrorism crimes.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

Incredible events resulting from a terrorist crime are more likely to highlight the reality of the victim's death and are usually accompanied by a very anxious response. For example, Europe's leading response to the terrorist attacks in Paris could arguably be interpreted as solidarity and compassion (Borger and Khomami, 2016). However, the dominant response from the Indonesian people was noted to be leaning towards impoliteness and even dark humor, which was deliberately aimed at weakening the plan that was considered a terrorist. In particular, Indonesians appear to have protested behind images of sustainable consumption, such as photos of street vendors staying to sell satay (Indonesian version of shish kebab) at ground zero during the standoff (Topsfield, 2016), despite the terror attacks.

According to Febrica (2019), before the 9/11 attacks, ASEAN member countries did not consider Terrorism as an urgent regional, national security issue. In all ASEAN documents released before September 11, 2001, there was no special meeting to discuss the issue of Terrorism, either in the Declaration of the ASEAN Summit, in the Joint Communiqué of the Ministerial Meetings, in the Joint Press Statement of the ASEAN-US dialogue, or the ASEAN Regional Forum. . Whereas Terrorism is not a new issue in Southeast Asia. Long before the 9/11 attacks, several terrorist groups had been active in Southeast Asia. In the Philippines, there are the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Abu Sayyaf group, both of which use Terrorism as their method of warfare in the struggle for separatism. The New PULO groups, the National Revolutionary Front, and the Patani Islamic Mujahideen Movement in Thailand. In Malaysia, the Malaysian Mujahideen Group has been involved in disputes and kidnappings based on religion and ethnicity. In Indonesia, the Free Aceh Movement and the Free Papua Organization have carried out violent and terrorist movements to break away and become independent from the Indonesian government (Chalk, 1998).

Before the 9/11 attacks, Southeast Asian countries considered Terrorism only a form of criminal activity included in transnational crime and maritime piracy, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, and money laundering. The 9/11 attacks, which the 2002 Bali Bombings followed, triggered ASEAN member states' responses to combat Terrorism and change their security priorities

(Barton, 2008). According to Emmers (2003), ASEAN's failure to prevent the 2002 Bali Bombings and other transnational crimes was partly due to a range of domestic factors, including the role of corruption, vested interests, and lack of resources. The majority of Southeast Asian countries suffer prolonged due to weak domestic government institutions and socio-economic problems. Poverty and continued economic inequality in the region also reduce ASEAN's ability to address transnational crime, particularly the problems of people smuggling and human trafficking.

ASEAN's first recognition of the threat of Terrorism to regional security was made in November 2001, when the regional organization issued the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter-Terrorism. The declaration affirms the commitment of ASEAN member countries to prevent and suppress all forms of Terrorism, review and strengthen national mechanisms to combat Terrorism, and strengthen cooperation at the bilateral, regional, and international levels in Combating Terrorism. Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines formalized tripartite cooperation agreements, Exchange of Information, and Establishment of Communication Procedures at the subregional level. On May 7, 2002, Thailand and Cambodia also agreed (Rosenberg & Chung, 2008).

As part of the agreement on the Exchange of Information and Establishment of Communication Procedures, contracting countries share information on passenger lists, access to fingerprint databases, visa-free lists of third-country citizens, share blocklists at visa issuing offices. In addition, the agreement was also expanded with joint efforts, training, and exercises to combat Terrorism, strengthen border control through the determination of entry and exit points and sea lanes, harmonization of legislation to combat Terrorism, and conduct joint public diplomacy to fight terrorism propaganda (Febrica, 2019).

In the following years, ASEAN held various necessary declarations such as ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism in 2001; 2002 ASEAN Work Program to Combat Transnational Crime; ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in 2007; 2007 Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Statement on "the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organizations in Iraq and Syria" 2014; Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism in 2015; Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism in 2017; and the 2017 ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism (UNODC, 2018).

In addition, at the 2018 Special Summit, Australia and ASEAN have also made a historic agreement to improve regional security by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation to Counter International Terrorism. The MoU is supported by various programs, including technical and regulatory assistance to develop counter-terrorism laws and regional dialogue and workshops on electronic evidence, financial intelligence, and countering online radicalization. Australia also provides capacity-building programs to ASEAN law enforcement partners on crime that enable the use of

technology to help detect and disrupt terrorist activity (aseanaustralia.pmc.gov.au, 2018).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research is a descriptive bibliometric study based on a literature database. Bibliometric analysis was conducted to observe the distribution of Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia articles. Data were retrieved from the Scopus database in June 2021. This study mainly uses the Scopus document search option with the period set as "all years." The results are filtered by determining the Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia analysis. The first step is to determine the keywords to use. To include all aspects of the problem of Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia, this study uses separate keywords such as "Terrorism, Indonesia, Counter-Terrorism, Southeast Asia, and Military Operations." The second step, after completing the keywords, is to search for articles from the Scopus database. The search was limited to journal articles and conferences on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia. The third step is to refine the initial results by excluding duplicate documents, leading to identifying the relevant documents. Finally, the data analysis process is carried out using VOSviewer software to analyze and visualize the articles. And separate analysis using international organizations and international regimes combined the analysis results with the results of the VOSviewer bibliometric analysis

### ***Uses the Basic Theory***

In this study, using theory to analyze the problems that occur, the theory used is international organizations and international regimes. Conceptually, an international organization is defined as a continuous formal structure, the formation of which is based on an agreement between its member states (government and non-government) of two or more sovereign states to achieve the same goals of its members (Archer, 2001). Clive Archer classifies international organizations based on their membership, purpose, activities, and structure. Based on the type of membership, international organizations with government representatives from countries as members are called Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and international organizations whose members do not represent the government or International Non-governmental Organizations (INGO).

According to Robert O. Keohane, international institutions are sets of government regulations that include networks of rules, norms, and ways to regulate and monitor their impact on international regimes' theory. The context of the norm here is to contain trusted facts, causes, and justice or honesty. In contrast, values are standard behaviors formed because of obligations and obligations (Keohane, 2001). Within the international regime, three main theories are considered perspective-based theoretical approaches: neo-liberalism, realism, and cognitivism (Hasenclever et al., 1996). Of the three theories of international regimes indicating the emergence of approaches used as a tool for analyzing variables, these approaches include; interest-based analysis, which reflects on neoliberalism, then power-based which reflects

realism in its analytical study next is knowledge-based, which is based on cognitivism by prioritizing the relationship between science and actors (Hasenclever, 1997).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The series of acts of terror did not stop after the 2002 Bali bombings. On August 5, 2003, a car bomb exploded in the horseshoe-shaped area between the JW Marriot Hotel, a large restaurant, and an office building in Jakarta. The bomb, which JI members also carried out, killed 11 people and seriously injured 152 (Bradsher, 2003). Subsequently, another suicide car bomb attack occurred on September 9, 2004, at the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, leaving nine people injured and 160 others injured (Jeffery & Oliver, 2004). On October 1, 2005, terrorists carried out another bombing on the island of Bali, precisely at Jimbaran Beach Resort, Kuta, which killed at least 25 people and injured more than 100 (Aglionby, Smith, & Bright, 2005). Four years later, high-explosive bomb attacks hit two luxury hotels in the Indonesian capital Jakarta, the JW Marriott and Ritz Carlton hotels, killing at least nine people and injuring dozens more (ABC News, 2009).

The violence and threats from acts of Terrorism have made ASEAN countries believe that the escalation of acts of Terrorism needs to be responded to as well as possible with collaboration between countries (Indonesian Obor Library Foundation, 2018). In 2017 Terrorism Attacks also attacked one of the ASEAN member countries, namely on September 2, 2016, Abu Sayyaf was considered a perpetrator of burglary in the market in Davo City. In the Philippines, on August 21, 2017, Abu Sayyaf attacked residents in Maluso City, Basilan Island, which killed nine people as victims (Tempo.co, 2019). Then since 2018, there were eleven suicide bombings in Indonesia and six terrorism incidents in the Philippines. Then in other countries in Malaysia in the second decade of the 21st Century, more than 500 terrorist suspects have been arrested. Then in 2017, the conflict in the city of Marawi that occurred on the island of Mindanao, the Philippines, showed the magnitude of resistance to the legitimate and sovereign government in the Philippines. This shows that it is important to analyze that the threat of Terrorism in ASEAN is severe enough and must be addressed as soon as possible (DW, 2021).

ASEAN held various necessary declarations such as ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism year 2001; ASEAN Work Programme to Combat Transnational Crime year 2002; ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism pada year 2007; Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations year 2007; ASEAN Foreign Ministers Statement on "the Rise of Violence and Brutality Committed by Terrorist/Extremist Organizations in Iraq and Syria" the year 2014; Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism year 2015; Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism pada year 2017; dan ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism year 2017 (UNODC, 2018).

Several ASEAN member states have been praised globally for pioneering many of the world's most successful initiatives related to rehabilitation strategies and counter-propaganda (Borelli, 2017). For example, the Rehabilitation Group (RRG) in Singapore actively fights radicalization by establishing counseling centers led by moderate clerics and targets terrorist convicts, terrorist families, and ex-terrorists so that they are no longer radical. The Rehabilitation Group (RRG) can also be accessed via smartphones to reach more people (RRG, 2016). Furthermore, the Regional Digital Counter-Messaging Communication Center (RDC3) in Malaysia collaborates with the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) to fight the abuse of Muslim religion and ISIS propaganda in cyberspace by spreading counter-radicalization content. RDC3 seeks to counter radical social media messages and present a peaceful image of Islam within and outside ASEAN (Bernama, 2016).

However, from the series of declarations followed by ASEAN countries from 2001 to 2017, only the Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism in 2017 which began to focus on radicalization in cyberspace. In the declaration, ASEAN developed and implemented a comprehensive regional communications campaign plan to counter radical narratives using all forms of information and communication technology (UNODC, 2018). Furthermore, at the 2018 ASEAN-Australia Special Summit, Australia and ASEAN have also made a historic agreement to improve regional security by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation to Counter International Terrorism. The MoU is supported by various programs, including technical and regulatory assistance to develop counter-terrorism laws and regional dialogue and workshops on electronic evidence, financial intelligence, and countering online radicalization. Australia will provide capacity-building programs to ASEAN law enforcement partners on crime, enabling technology to help detect and disrupt terrorist activity (aseanaustralia.pmc.gov.au, 2018).

Long before technology developed today, on May 7, 2002, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia inaugurated a tripartite cooperation agreement for the Exchange of Information and the Establishment of Communication Procedures (Rosenberg & Chung, 2008). The agreement aims to establish a formal and direct channel of communication between member states that allows for rapid reaction-taking and coordination between them. The cooperation also improves the logistics provider to exchange information and communication between the three countries to uncover terrorist networks (Bhakti, 2018). As part of the agreement on the Exchange of Information and Establishment of Communication Procedures, the collaborating parties agreed to provide access to each other's fingerprint databases, various blocklists related to visa issuance, strengthen border control through the determination of entry and exit points, and sea lanes, harmonization legislation to combat Terrorism, and jointly carry out public diplomacy for counter-terrorism propaganda (Febrica, 2019).

The Association of Southeast Asia Nation (ASEAN) also has institutional cooperation within the ten countries that join ASEAN in Countering Terrorism,

which impacts the situation and policies in cross-country cooperation in this regard. ASEAN feels the need to do this because there is a very high need to prevent Terrorism from happening again in any country in ASEAN. Countries in ASEAN have different perceptions in dealing with the threat of Terrorism which began to surface since the 9/11 incident in the United States, which caused fear to the world's people and could not be separated from ASEAN countries. Thus, every country in ASEAN is aware that this Terrorism must be faced by making a policy of cooperation between ASEAN countries which is expected to have a good impact on preventing radicalism and Terrorism that occurs in their country because only by sharing knowledge and intelligence information. Then the country can be prepared to face things that are not desirable (Arfin Sudirman and Deasy Silvy Sari, 2017).

ASEAN has declared Joint Action to Counter-Terrorism and the Declaration on Terrorism adopted in 2001 and 2002. In 2012 ASEAN has made a Convention on Counter-Terrorism. It has discussed how the systematics and commitments of ASEAN countries prevent the process of financial distribution and how to prevent those who want to make financial contributions to these countries. ASEAN is also to prevent the movement of Terrorism and how ASEAN countries can prevent the movement of Terrorism from occurring by observing and observing the issuance of Identity Cards and travel documents and preventing falsification of documents that parties can carry out who wish to commit acts of Terrorism. Acts of radicalism (ASEAN, 2021). This agreement also promotes capacity building and training, and technical operations within ASEAN. Moreover, ASEAN also realizes the importance of having cooperation between countries in guarding the borders. The number and agileness of terrorist actors in moving from one country to another to carry out the spread of Terrorism are necessary.

In 2014 ASEAN regional has conveyed three main threats related to Terrorism and radicalism in ASEAN, namely threats from piracy at sea or pirates. Armed robbery and Terrorism in maritime areas, evidenced by one of the incidents. Piracy by Abu Sayaf to fishing boats on June 23, 2016, proves that the threat from terrorists is not only what can happen on land but can also occur at sea, which makes cross-country cooperation such as Indonesia and the Philippines in this incident very much needed ( Citra Dewi, 2021). Terrorism crimes in several ASEAN countries, be it Indonesia, the Philippines, or Thailand, show that institutional cooperation is essential. Here we have found that cooperation between countries is essential. Terrorism crimes that have a global impact make us finally need to evaluate how vital information exchange and collective efforts are in overcoming this issue. According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, "The Global Terrorism Movement always finds new ways and forms to threaten the world." So that good cooperation from the United Nations to countries and ASEAN as a regional organization is essential to prevent, eradicate, and protect people now and in the future. Future (Fighting Global Terrorism, Indonesian Foreign Minister Emphasizes the Importance of UNSC Cooperation with Regional Organizations, 2019).

ASEAN is included in one of the international organizations in handling and countering Terrorism concerning the theory of international regimes. This theory has three main theories: perspective-based theoretical approaches, namely neo-liberalism, realism, and cognitivism (Hasenclever et al. 1996). Of the three theories of international regimes indicating the emergence of approaches used as a tool for analyzing variables, these approaches include; interest-based analysis, which reflects on neoliberalism, then power-based which reflects realism in its analytical study next is knowledge-based, which is based on cognitivism by prioritizing the relationship between science and actors (Hasenclever, 1997).

In May 2018, a family in Indonesia with six members detonated bombs at several churches in the city of Surabaya, causing fear to the people of Surabaya and Indonesia, where this activity has shown that the escalation of terrorist behavior is not only carried out by terrorists who joined in terrorist groups that we already know such as ISIS, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) or organizations affiliated with other terrorist organizations and showed that this terror activity could be carried out with a different mechanism from the events in the first decade of the 21st Century which were coordinated in a structured manner. Within an organization (Reuters, 2021). Quoted from terrorism expert from Indonesia, Noor Huda Ismail, the terrorist activities carried out by these families were obtained from the behavior of ISIS, which did support terrorist behavior involving families to carry out acts of terror.

After the 9/11 attacks, the United States referred to countries such as the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore as "potential Al Qaeda hubs." This claim was quite proven when the 2002 Bali bombings were carried out by Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), an organization affiliated with Al Qaeda. In 2002, JI was the largest terrorist organization in Southeast Asia, with more than 2000 members (Barton, 2008). However, along with the development of modern communication technology, terrorist groups make extensive use of the Internet to carry out the radicalization process online. One example is al Dawla al Islamiya fi al Iraq was al-Sham (Daesh/ISIS), a terrorist group operating in Syria and Iraq, which is actively spreading propaganda on the Internet to spread terror and attract followers the world (Jawhar, 2016). Therefore, the counter-radicalization strategy must include an online aspect to break the chain of the radicalization process and recruit terrorist members.

After analysis using the theory of international organizations and international regimes, then using bibliometric analysis, based on data obtained from the Scopus database, the first finding is the trend of the number of articles on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia published by Scopus from 2011 finding 82 authors and each author there are two documents, as well as nine meetings. Below is one author cluster in the Scopus database:

Table 1. Clusters of Author Networks in the Scopus Database on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

Author	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Chalet-very e.	2	0	10
Dolven b.	2	0	10
Manyin m.e.	2	0	10
Martin m.f.	2	0 </td <td>10</td>	10
Niksich l.a	2	0	10
Vaughn b.	4	1	10
Brown n.	2	0	0
Karniol r.	2	0	0
Tan a.t.h.	2	5	0

The table above shows the clusters cited by authors taken from the Scopus database. Next is a picture of the co-authoring network. Below is a picture of the VOSviewer analysis:

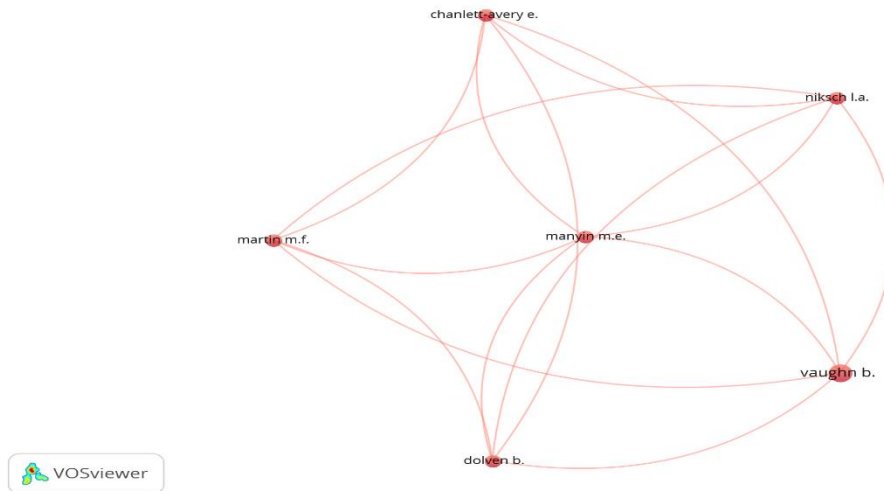


Figure 1. Co-authoring network of articles on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

Figure 1 is an image of the retrieval of documents from 2011 from the Scopus database finding two authors cited in articles contained in the Scopus database, which are divided into 1 cluster. In other words, when the writers will write Counter-Terrorism articles and Indonesia will quote one of the writers in the picture. Furthermore, bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software found a network of occurrences with keywords in articles about Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia.

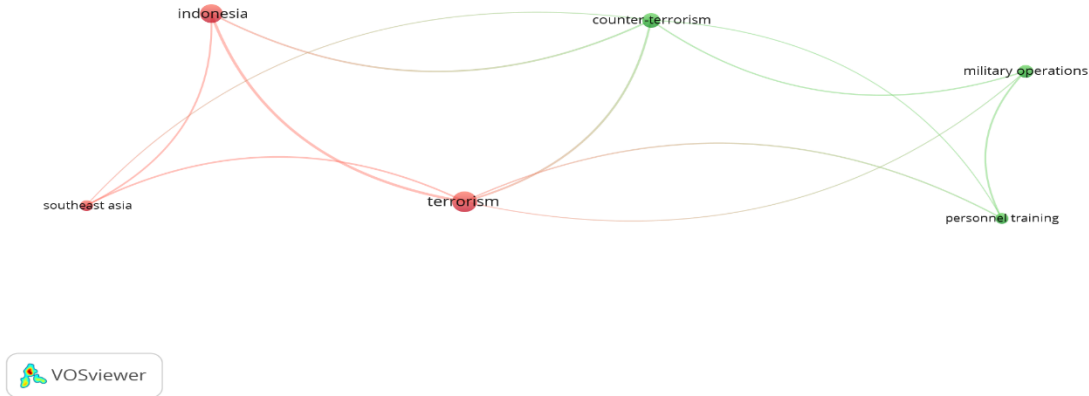


Figure 2. Network of Occurrences with Keywords in Articles on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

The keyword distribution map in the article on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia is presented in Figure 2. 171 keywords were filtered using at least four keyword appearances in the figure, 171 keywords met the threshold. The size of nodes and words in Figure 2 represents the weight of each keyword, with a larger size indicating a greater weight. Furthermore, from Figure 2, the distance between nodes reflects the strength of the relationship between these nodes. A shorter range indicates a stronger connection. Links between two keywords indicate that they occur together, while link thickness indicates the density of co-occurrence. Nodes with the same color are included in a cluster, as shown in figure 2, the "Indonesia" and "Terrorism" nodes.

Table 2. Keyword Network Clusters in the Scopus Database on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Terrorism	15	17
Indonesia	13	13
Counter-terrorism	8	11
Southeast Asia	4	7
Military operations	6	6
Personnel training	4	6

From the table above, the keyword terrorism found 17 thresholds, followed by the keyword Indonesia found 13 thresholds. Then counter-terrorism found eight keywords, Southeast Asia 4 keywords, Military operations six keywords, and Personnel training four keywords. Next is the document citation network in the Scopus database on counter-terrorism and Indonesia. There are 53 documents and meet 53 thresholds into 1 cluster:

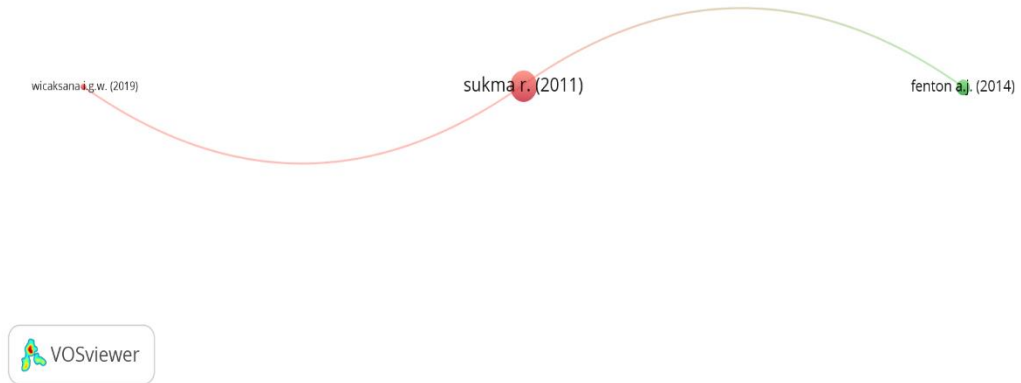


Figure 3. Document Citation Network on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

From Figure 3 above, there is one writer cluster, which many other writers have cited when taking articles about counter-terrorism and Indonesia, namely: Sukma r. (2012), Fenton a.j. (2014), and Wicaksana g.w. (2019). Then next is the analysis of the bibliographic network-coupling of articles on counter-terrorism and Indonesia from the Scopus database:

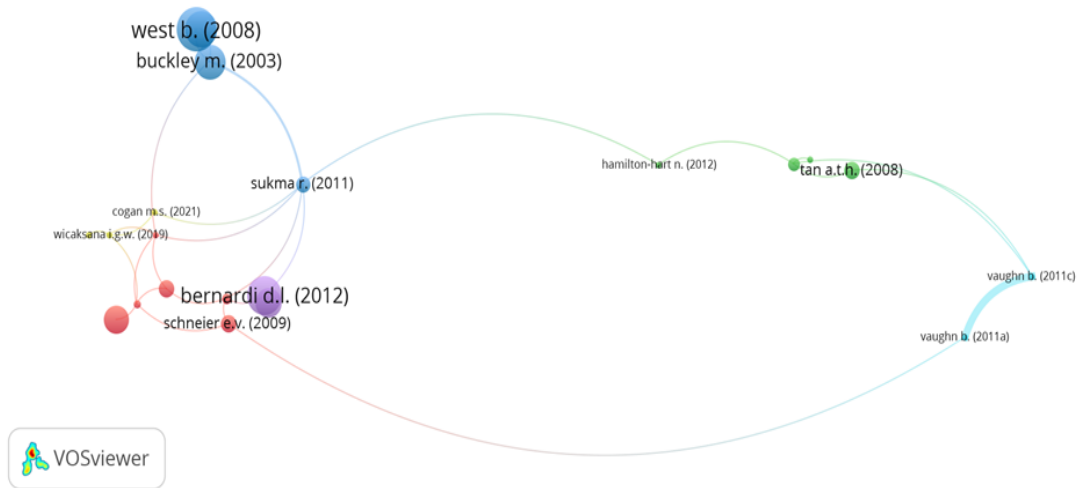


Figure 4. Bibliographic Network-Coupling of Articles on Counter-Terrorism and Indonesia

The last meta-analysis is bibliographic coupling analysis. Of the 53 articles on counter-terrorism and Indonesia, 53 met the threshold for having at least one citation. However, not all such documents are connected, and the most extensive network contains 53 documents, as shown in Figure 4. The documents are divided into 1 cluster, which is represented by the color of the nodes. In the visualization presented in Figure 4, each node represents an author or a group

of authors. Larger nodes indicate more influential authors. As shown in Figure 4, namely West b. (2008) and Bernardi d.l. (2012) are the most influential authors.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the end, it has been found that it is essential for cooperation between Indonesia and ASEAN and other countries that join ASEAN to work together to prevent acts of Terrorism. ASEAN and Indonesia have carried out several collaborations that have impacted the handling of Terrorism in Indonesia. Here, the impact of the 9/11 attacks in Indonesia has made many unexpected impacts and has a domino effect that makes ASEAN and Indonesia aware that only with cooperation between the two sides can terrorism prevention occur and be prevented as well possible. All countries in ASEAN have agreed to reject Terrorism and terrorist organizations and are fully committed to countering Terrorism. Strengthening extradition cooperation for terrorist actors across ASEAN countries is urgently needed to be able to secure people who are considered terrorists immediately, then the importance of strengthening the framework or framework for cooperation in handling terrorism crimes through the exchange of information on the identity of terrorist actors, and the flow of terrorist financial transfers. Then here, it is realized that cross-border cooperation to prevent the entry and exit of terrorist actors is very important to do.

To summarize the results of this study, the creation of a cooperation framework to prevent the spread of propaganda of terrorist groups through the Internet and social media. Then joint exercises between ASEAN countries to deal with terror groups need to be carried out both between Indonesia and other countries in ASEAN or a combination of ten ASEAN countries. The success of countries in the Southeast Asia region and Indonesia has been proven by the excellent cooperation between Indonesia and ASEAN, as evidenced by the implementation of cooperation between countries in ASEAN and the level of understanding and solidarity in showing commitment to overcoming the issue of radicalism and Terrorism is very important to implement. . However, of course, some things need to be improved and improved to ensure that this threat from Terrorism will not occur again in the future and on a minimal scale to prevent the percentage of acts of Terrorism or the spread of terrorist groups in Southeast Asia, especially in the relationship between Indonesia and ASEAN. We must improve training and exchange of information between countries to prevent and mitigate terrorism movements to strengthen their cooperation.

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